

INSURANCE FOR MEN AT FRONT

Families of Our Defenders Must Be Protected Against Want.

JUST GOVERNMENT'S DUTY

War Insurance Bill Gives Compensation, Not Pensions—Fixes Amount Definitely in Advance Instead of Holding Out Mere Chance of Gratitudes After Peace is Concluded.

By W. G. M'ADOO, Secretary of the Treasury.

The purpose of the war insurance bill now pending in the congress is to secure the future of America's soldiers and sailors by insuring their lives and providing adequate compensations and indemnities for loss of life and total or partial permanent disability; also to protect their families against poverty and want by providing them with sufficient means of support during the absence of the men at the front.

The nation, having been forced to resort to the draft in order to create quickly an army to save the country, is under a higher obligation to do these things for its fighting forces than if a volunteer army only was created. This great and rich republic cannot afford to do less, and it must do what is proposed in a spirit of gratitude and not as charity. Every soldier and sailor who serves his country in this war will earn everything the proposed war insurance bill provides. To be a beneficiary of the proposed law will be a badge of honor.

When we draft the wage earner we call not only him, but the entire family to the flag; the sacrifice entailed is not divisible. The wife and children, the mother, the father, are all involved in the sacrifice—they directly share the burden of defense. They suffer just as much as the soldier, but in a different way, and the nation must generously discharge as a proud privilege the duty of maintaining them until the soldiers and sailors return from the war and resume the responsibility.

We have drawn the sword to vindicate America's violated rights, to restore peace and justice and to secure the progress of civilization. We cannot permit our soldiers, while they hold the front, to be stabbed in the back by uncertainty as to what is being done for their loved ones at home. Our tomorrows are in their hands—theirs in ours. The national conscience will not permit America's soldiers and their dependents to go unprotected with everything that a just, generous and noble people can do to compensate them for the sufferings and sacrifices they make to serve their country.

Aside from the care and protection of their dependents while the soldier is alive, the proposed war insurance act provides for definite compensation for his dependents in case of death, for definite and adequate indemnities in case of total or partial disability and for re-education of the maimed and disabled man, so that he may take up a new occupation and make himself a useful member of society. We must restore their efficiency and adjust their still available faculties and functions to suitable trades and vocations, which the injuries of the battlefields have not wholly destroyed.

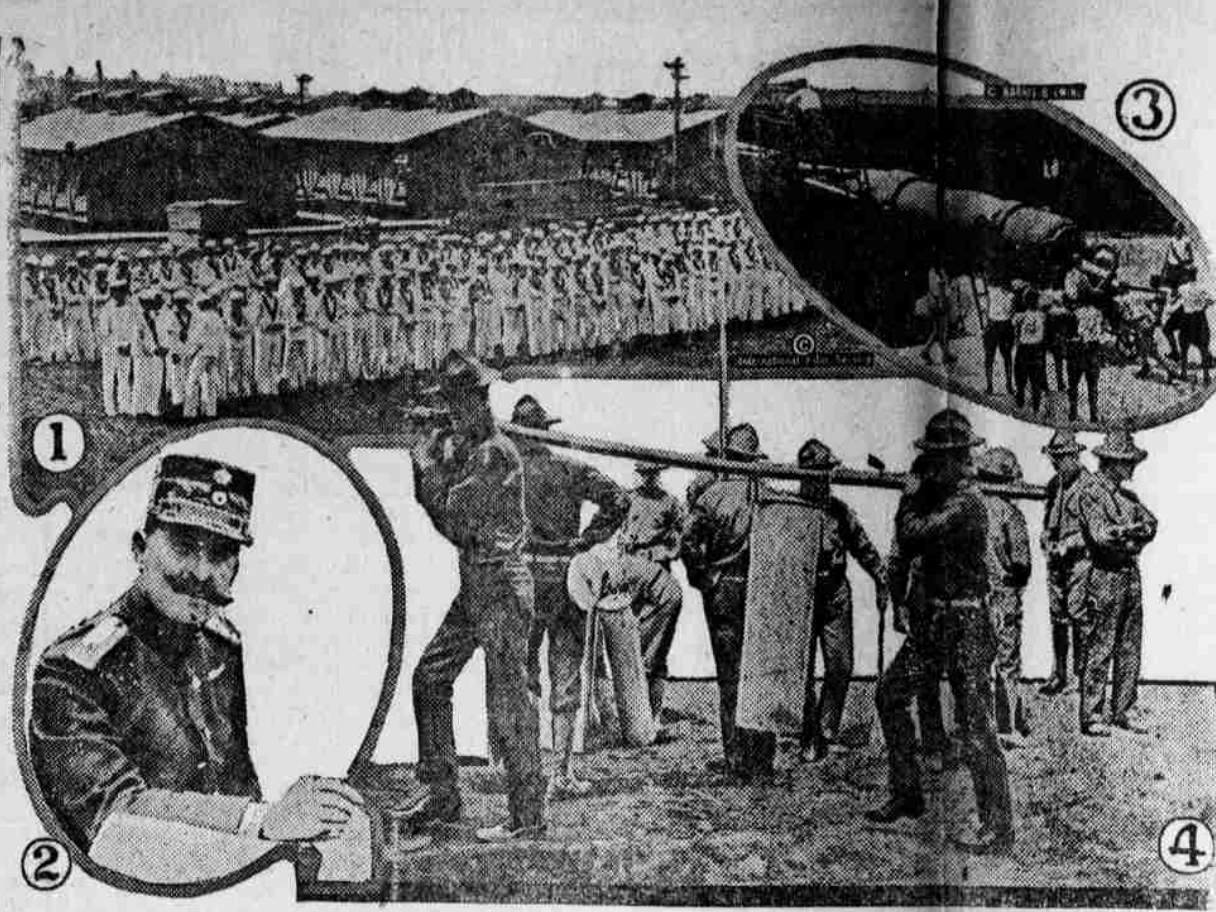
The heavy depletions in man power resulting from this conflict, which is without precedent in history or imagination, will place new and greater values upon all forms and degrees of human energy and demand as a first duty of intelligent government that every remaining useful sense and limb of the blind and crippled shall be reclaimed under the benevolent processes of education and reappplied to economic uses for the benefit of society.

The millions we shall be called upon to spend to support the dependents of the soldiers while they are in the fighting line, for indemnities and for re-education of the crippled are in the last analysis investments of the best sort; they are sums of capital advanced by the nation to promote utility, self respect and economic development. More than all, they are essentially humanitarian and in the highest sense a discharge by the government of an essential duty to society.

We are proposing to expend during the next year more than \$10,000,000,000 to create and maintain the necessary fighting forces to re-establish justice in the world. But justice must begin at home. Justice must be done to the men who die and suffer for us on the battlefields and for their wives and children and dependents who sacrifice for us at home. To do justice to them requires only a tithe of the money we are expending for the general objects of the war. Let it not be said that noble America was ignoble in the treatment of her soldiers and sailors and callous to the fate of their dependents in this greatest war of all time.

The pending war insurance bill gives compensation, not pensions. It fixes amounts definitely in advance instead of holding out the mere chance of gratuities after the conclusion of peace. It saves the dependents from want and gives them the necessities of life while their men are at the front. It deals with its heroes liberally for the sufferings that result from their disablement on the field of battle, and if they die it makes just provision for the loved ones who survive them. It fosters the helpless and dependent, the maimed and disabled, and recognizes the immensity of the nation's debt to the valor and patriotism of her heroic sons.

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1—Sailors lined up on the grounds of Camp Hingham, the recently opened naval training camp near Boston. 2—General Christodoulos, commander of the Greek armies that are acting in conjunction with the allies. 3—Loading a 12-inch disappearing gun in one of America's coast forts. 4—American soldiers in camp in France carrying water in huge cans.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

British, French and Italians Crush Teuton Legions at the Same Time.

FIERCEST FIGHTING OF WAR

Russia's Military, Economic and Political Troubles Are Disturbing—Pope's Peace Proposals Discussed—President Wilson Regulates the Prices of Coal in America.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Civilians far from the seat of war wondered why the allies did not deliver their smashing blows at the Kaiser at the same time, giving him no opportunity to shift his troops from one front to another, instead of taking turns in hitting him. That is just what they did last week, for British, French and Italians all began offensives that developed into the most furious battles of the war so far. The Anglo-French forces near the Belgian coast vigorously renewed the attacks begun the previous week and pushed forward. The British hurled themselves against the defenses of Lens and forced their way further into the outskirts of that coal center, repulsing all counterattacks. General Petain's men attacked along the Chemin des Dames, and then delivered a series of smashes at the Germans in the Verdun sector, taking the twin summits of Dead Man's hill and other strong positions that the crown prince had held for a year and more. In Alsace there was lively fighting. At the same time the Italians were carrying on a monster offensive against the Austrians along the entire Julian, Isonzo and Carso fronts, from Plava to the sea. The Austrian defenses were leveled by a terrific artillery fire, new crossings of the Isonzo were forced, and Cadrona's troops advanced considerably on their way to Trieste despite the difficulties of the terrain.

Wednesday the British again attacked fiercely in the Ypres region and after a bloody combat succeeded in taking important positions along the Ypres-Menin road. A little further north, in the blood-soaked Langemarck-Frezenberg sector, they hit the enemy hard in an effort to take the ridge, known as Hill 35, where the Irish made a gallant but losing fight the week before.

Germans Resist Stoutly.

The Germans have massed immense numbers of troops at the points of attack and are resisting desperately and making almost continuous counterattacks, but up to the time of writing they had been unable to regain any of the lost ground.

All the allied armies took great numbers of prisoners and guns and inflicted terrible losses on their hard-fighting opponents, and they themselves lost many men, for the attacks were delivered with rather less than the usual regard for life. In Flanders and France the tanks played a large part, and on all fronts the aviators were extraordinarily active and bold. The Italians introduced one novelty. When their assaulting troops moved forward they were preceded by a squadron of airplanes forming the first line and using their machine guns on the Austrians at short range.

General Pershing and other American officers were present at the new battle of Verdun.

Disturbing News From Russia.

The week's news from Russia was rather disquieting. Petrograd presented to America and the entente allies a statement indicating that Russia would be unable to continue in the war unless immediate, adequate and continuing assistance were given. She has no intention of making separate peace, but says she cannot keep up the fight unless her associates furnish her at once with materials and provisions. The Russians fear they will be driven

out of Moldavia within three weeks, and last Monday the Germans began an offensive in the Riga region that forced the Slavs back toward that city. At the south end of the line the Rumanians still are making valiant efforts to hold back the invaders. There is no longer any doubt of the bravery of the Russians or of their desire to keep on fighting the common enemy of the world, but it seems that they cannot by themselves surmount the great economic obstacles that confront them.

The governmental troubles of Russia also are approaching a crisis. The "extraordinary national council" being about to meet in Moscow, the constitutional Democrats, discontented business men and dismissed generals, gathered there ready to demand radical changes. On the other side stand the cabinet and the Socialist left. In preliminary discussions Prince Troubetzkoi, General Alexieff and Brusiloff and others attacked the cabinet, excepting only Kerensky, and declared the government had fallen into the hands of corrupt men of Petrograd, who think only of their own interests. The Socialist orders that destroyed discipline in the army were bitterly criticized.

As had been foreseen, the pope's peace proposals were received decently by all the belligerent nations, but with more than an undercurrent of skepticism by the allies. No definite reply to them has been made at this writing by any government, but representative speakers of the different parties in Germany all endorsed in general the Vatican plan, and it is believed Berlin may go so far as to offer autonomy to Alsace-Lorraine, which of course would not in any degree satisfy France. Austria, too, as was expected, approves the proposals, but insists any settlement must include the abandonment of Great Britain's naval bases at Gibraltar, Malta and the Suez canal. Can one imagine Great Britain willingly dismantling these guardian posts of the route to her immense domains in the Orient? The vociferous assertions of the German press that the pope's proposals were not inspired by Germany, and the intimations that they really were due to British suggestions can only be considered as more "bunk" and serve to confirm the suspicion that the plan had its inspiration in Teutonic sources.

German Poison Gas in America.

The poison gases emitted by the pro-German press and all the other traitorous agencies in America are not growing noticeably less in amount or virulence, but Uncle Sam is beginning to apply the antidote with considerable vigor. In many cities "soap box" orators are being gathered in by federal agents and several more rabid papers have been denied the use of the mails. The German-American press of the large cities is still too clever to subject itself to that penalty, but if it keeps on its present course doubtless some means will be found to suppress it. Regrettably it must be said that a disgracefully large proportion of the Germans in America—naturalized or not—is proving disloyal to the land of their adoption. This is shown by such instances as the annual picnic of the Schwabenverein in Chicago, where for several days the assembled Germans occupied themselves in denouncing America's entry into the war, abusing the president, sneering at our armed forces and making fun of the draft and the National army. The same thing is going on all over the land, where Teutons get together, but they are preparing to reap a harvest of woe for themselves, for the men of the department of justice are cognizant of their words and acts. It is comforting to believe that the great mass of German-Americans are truly loyal, but thousands of the more ignorant are led into disloyalty by the falsehoods of German secret agents and by the utterances of the La Follette, the Reeds, the Masons and the William Hale Thompsons for whom all native-born Americans blush.

Former Ambassador Gerard, Secretary of Commerce Redfield, and other prominent men found opportunity last week to denounce bitterly the cowardly, treacherous pro-Germans and pusillanimous pacifists, who are doing all they can to make the world unsafe for democracy.

The threat of the I. W. W. to tie up the industries of the West, including the harvest, if their leaders were not released was met promptly by the arrest of a lot more of the gang, and the great strike fizzled out miserably. No sooner was this trouble passed than the machinists and boiler-makers, employed in the Atlantic coast shipyards, were called on to quit. This of course would put a stop to vast amounts of government naval work, and the United States mediators got busy at once. Several thousand men stopped work, but most of them either pledged Secretary Daniels that they would not quit, or delayed action until a vote could be taken.

President Cuts Coal Prices.

Having started Mr. Hoover well on the food conservation campaign, President Wilson last week turned to the almost equally pressing coal problem, which for several weeks had been exercising the wits of various state administrations. Having studied the production cost figures supplied him by the trade commission, the president issued an executive order fixing a tentative scale of prices for bituminous coal at the mines in nearly all coal producing districts of the country. These prices in some instances are more than \$1 a ton below the voluntary prices fixed at the conference last June. The scale is subject to change when a method of administering the fuel supplies of the country has been determined and put into operation.

Later in the week the president named Dr. Harry Garfield fuel administrator, fixed anthracite prices for producers and jobbers and set a limit on profits to be made by bituminous wholesalers.

The senate spent most of the week in consideration of the revenue bill. Among other things it increased the finance committee's income tax provisions by a total return to the treasury of \$73,000,000, adopting unanimously the Gerry amendment, which adds \$40,000,000 to the returns from incomes of half a million and over.

Japan's Mission in Washington.

The Imperial Japanese mission was formally received in Washington by Secretary Lansing and other government officials on Wednesday. Its head, Viscount Ishii, made it clear that the mission has come not on a commercial or political errand, but to decide on how the two nations can best co-operate, in both a military and an economic sense, in carrying on the war.

The neutral countries of Europe—so-called, though no country there is any longer really neutral—are still trying to get around the American embargo that is so painful to their pocketbooks and their stomachs; but the indications are that unless they quit supplying Germany with foodstuffs, their suffering will only increase. Switzerland and Holland, which depend on Germany for coal, have contracted to lend the Kaiser large sums in return for the privilege of continuing to buy their fuel from his country.

Hungary took a real step toward democratization and freedom from German and Austrian influence in the appointment of Dr. Alexander Wekerle as Hungarian premier, to succeed Esterhazy. The new premier is popular, Democratic, a financial genius and is known to be no friend of Germany. The new nationalist movement in Hungary has attained great strength, and it is said King Charles is in complete harmony with the desires of the nation.

German aviators distinguished themselves last week by another raid on English coast towns in which 11 persons were killed, and by deliberately bombing two French hospitals behind the Verdun lines and then shooting down the doctors and nurses, who were trying to rescue the wounded soldiers from the resulting conflagration. It would seem that the chivalry of aviators is one-sided.

Negro soldiers of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, stationed at Houston, Tex., as guards during the construction of Camp Logan, started a serious race riot, in which a dozen white civilians, police officers and National Guardsmen, and a number of negroes were killed, and more than a score wounded. Among the dead was Capt. J. W. Mattes, Battery A, Second Illinois field artillery, who was trying to restore order.

DO YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY?

It is said that one of the chief causes of the high cost of living is the tendency to live up to our incomes—to lay nothing aside for the rainy day—to make no effort to accumulate money and thus provide a source of income for the future.

Let us encourage you to add an amount however small, to the balance in your Holston Savings Account each month, not in a half-hearted, haphazard way, but steadily, regularly and systematically.

THE HOLSTON NATIONAL BANK

GAY STREET AND CLINCH AVE.

TO CHARLES STOKES

Mary Stokes vs. Charles Stokes
State of Tennessee, In Chancery
Court of Knox County, No. 15433.

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant Charles Stokes is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of October next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks. This 16th day of August 1917.

J. C. Ford, Clerk & Master.
Alex P. Watson, Sol.
Aug. 18 25 Sept. 1 8 1917

NON-RESIDENT ATTACHMENT NOTICE

TO NATIONAL PROCESS CO. AND SHIELDS CO.

C. B. Atkin Company, vs. National Process Company et al.

State of Tennessee; In Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 15472.

In this cause it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendants National Process Co. and Shields Co. are justly indebted to the C. B. Atkin Company, complainants are non-residents of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of Law can not be served upon them and an attachment having been issued and levied on the defendants property, it is ordered that said defendants appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of Oct. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing ex parte as to them. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.

This 13th day of August, 1917.
J. C. Ford, Clerk & Master.
A. C. Grimm, Sol.
Aug. 18 25 Sept. 1 8 1917

TO J. FARRIS O'DELL

Beulah O'Dell vs. J. Farris O'Dell
State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 15478.

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant, J. Farris O'Dell is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of Oct. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.

This 15th day of August 1917.
J. C. Ford, Clerk & Master.
A. Y. Burrows, Sol.
August 18 25 Sept. 1 8 1917

Chattanooga.—In line with war policies of the belligerent countries, the district fair here in October will employ women for work previously done by men and will pay them the same wages that men would draw for similar work.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Suit to recover \$1,085,000 from the Tennessee Iron & Railroad company for breach of contract has been filed by C. E. James of Chattanooga and the Eastern Steel company in the supreme court of New York city, as the result of alleged failure of the Tennessee corporation to deliver 30,000 tons of pig iron to the complainant James.

Nashville.—Chairman Smith of the state council of defense announces that all three district exemption boards had reported to him that the quota from all counties would be ready for the call to the colors Monday, Sept. 3.

Knoxville.—Two stills located by the deputy collectors of the Knoxville office were captured and destroyed, with their product of 700 gallons of whisky and 1,500 gallons of whisky each, seven miles north of Jellico in the mountains.

Chattanooga.—W. L. Frierson, president of the Chattanooga bar association, who was appointed assistant attorney-general of the United States, is a native of Shelbyville, where his father and grandfather were prominent members of the bar.

Jackson.—Plans for raising tomatoes on a very large scale during the coming year were adopted at a meeting of the Madison County Truck Growers' association. It is planned to handle tomato shipments co-operatively, much in the same manner as has been done in Gibson county.

subscribe for the Independent.

EAST TENN FAIR Sweetwater, Tenn.

September 11, 12, 13, '17.
Reduced Round Trip Fares
Via

SOUTHERN RAILWAY



Alpha	\$2.70	Knoxville	\$1.40
Bearden	1.45	Ebenezer	1.30
Calhoun	1.30	McDonald	1.85
Charleston	1.25	McMillan	1.90
Chattanooga	2.45	Mascot	2.00
Concord	1.20	Morristown	2.85
Cleveland	1.00	Newport	3.50
Leadvale	3.20	Newmarket	2.35
Jefferson City	2.45	Ooltewah	2.00
Lenoir City	.90	Riceville	1.00
Rankin	1.30	Sanford	1.10
E. Chattanooga	2.35	Straw Plains	2.10
Talbot	2.00	Tasso	1.40
Tyner	2.15	Tucker Springs	1.80
White Pine	3.10		

Tickets on sale September 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, with final limit September 16th

W. H. CAFFEY, D. P. A. So. Ry.
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UNION OPERATORS

—Wednesday night, September 12

—Thursday night, September 13

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65 MINSTREL MEN 65

A NEW SHOW EVERY YEAR

MAY NOT SANCTION MEETING

Governor of Wisconsin Says Council of Peace Convention Must Be Thoroughly American.

Madison, Wis., Aug. 30.—Reports here that the National Council of Peace, which was barred from Minneapolis may meet in Milwaukee, called forth a statement from Governor Philipp.

"If the spirit of the meeting is American and friendly to American interests no man can object," said Governor Philipp. "No meeting started by agitators to stir up dissension against the government of the United States will be allowed in Wisconsin."

BAN ON PEACE MEETINGS

Governor of Minnesota Bars People's Council of America From the State.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 30.—The People's Council of America is barred from holding peace meetings anywhere in Minnesota under a proclamation issued by Governor Burnquist. Such a meeting would be followed by bloodshed, Sheriff Langum of Hennepin county told the governor.

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